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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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INSURANCE FAKIRS.

How They Operate to the Detriment of Honest Companies.

The Sleek and Oily Worker Is Constantly on the Watch for Fresh Victims —His Method of Doing Business.

There have sprung up in these latter days the flim-flam worker and the soap package fakir, and by some means unknown to the uninitiated the devil and his allies have evolved a plan whereby humanity is also cursed and pestered with the life insurance fakir, says the Insurance Magazine. Of all the great evils that have befallen any class of business the life insurance fakir leads the van. Born of women, of a few days and full of gall, the life insurance fakir goes abroad in the land, seeking for some one to entrap. He does not utilize the methods of legitimate life insurance men to succeed in his business, but he adopts the methods of the soap package fakir and the flim-flam worker. He sallies forth seeking a victim, and in his peregrinations he finds his man and then the play begins something after this fashion:

Fakir—Is this Mr. Jones?

Jones—Yes, sir. What can I do for you?

Fakir—My name is Gall. I am the general executive special of the great Y. Z. company, known all over this broad land for its great liberality to policy holders. I am just from the home office, and was intrusted by President K. to come direct to your city and call on you and show you our new Double-Distilled Duplex and Out-of-Sight Constellation Bond. This is a special policy just issued by the great Y. Z. company, and I am the only authorized representative to sell you this great aggregation. This bond was gotten up to sell only among the most prominent business men of this country. Mr. K., our president, selected you as one of the fortunate ones to whom we will offer this special aggregation. Now, Mr. Jones, if you will give me a few minutes of your time, I will show you some of the leading features of this highly valuable bond.

Jones—I am very busy just now, but if you will call at four o'clock I will look at your bond, although I have no intention of augmenting my insurance at the present time.

Out goes Mr. Fakir; rushes over to his office or hotel; draws forth one of his Double-Distilled-Duplex and Out-of-Sight Constellation Bonds, and forthwith draws up an illustration of the great D. D. D. and Out-of-Sight C. B. on a basis of $100.000 and promptly at four he heaves in sight. With blood in his eye and swimming in gall he invades the sanctuary of Mr. Jones and forthwith shows him what a wonderful contract the Y. Z. has to offer. He shows Mr. Jones how this D. D. D. and Out-of-Sight C. B. binds the company to everything and the insured to nothing; shows him how, owing to the superb management of the company, they cannot only carry Jones for $100,000, but will also pay him 9 per cent. compound interest on his premiums, and if Jones wants to be elected president of the company all he has to do is to ask for it. The great Y. Z. Company are just dying for him and are so anxious to help him. Of course, if Jones gets hard up the company will not only carry his policy without his paying the premiums, but will also loan him sufficient money to pay his debts. This being a special contract, of course the price is special, and, although the regular premium is $4,444.44, he is authorized to make Jones a special proposition and will only charge him $444 for it. Of course, this great reduction does not affect the contract in any way, and Mr. Jones will probably get greater returns from his policy than if he had paid full premium. After enlarging on many other valuable points Jones falls a victim, and in due time gets his D. D. D. and Out-of-Sight C. B., chuckling to himself what a great deal he has made, and continues to congratulate himself until some honest insurance man tells him just what he has; then he froths at the mouth, and swears vengeance, but the fakir is in new fields and Jones is in the soup.

Peculiarities of a Toad.

Force a toad's mouth open and hold it in that position and he will suffocate. This is because he has no ribs and no way of dilating his chest, therefore must literally swallow air as though it were food. Forcibly keeping the creature's mouth open causes the air to pass into the stomach instead of the lung. Another oddity is its tongue, which is hung in the mouth, just the reverse of the human tongue, being attached at the front of the jaw, the loose end hanging back and down the throat.

FATE OF A BOOM TOWN.

Under the Hammer It Brings About Three Cents for Every Dollar Invested.

The boom town of Fort Payne, Ala., where millions were invested by New England capitalists, was sold under the hammer the other day to E. N. Callom, a Birmingham capitalist, for the small sum of $60,000, says the St. Louis Republic. The purchase includes 80,000 acres of mineral lands, 2,000 town lots, and various large industries, including rolling mills, furnaces, factories, hotels and the like.

In July, 1893, the entire property of the Fort Payne Coal & Iron company was placed by order of the United States court in the hands of a receiver upon the petition of A. L. Loyles and others of New England. These were afterward joined by the Old Colony Trust company of Boston, trustee, who asked for foreclosure of a mortgage for $300,000. The receivership, though hotly contested in the United States courts by other New England stockholders, was sustained.

Fort Payne was the first attempt of organized New England capital to found a city in the south, and it has proved a flat failure after several millions have been squandered. The town was built to order. In the fall of 1889 W. P. Rice and associates of Boston floated 40,000 shares of Fort Payne Coal & Iron company stock in Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York city at $25 per share of $100, realizing a clean $1,000,000, which was taken in a lump to Fort Payne. Afterward 10,000 shares of stock reserved in the treasury were sold at $37 per share. This soon went and a blanket mortgage with bonds aggregating $300,000 was executed. Immense sums were obtained from the sale of town lots, which were also expended upon the town in waterworks, hotels, railroads, sewer system, furnaces, rolling mills and all the accoutrements of a commercial and manufacturing city.

Then came the bogs of financial depression in 1890, and Fort Payne retired and has remained in retirement ever since, private and corporate expenditures having amounted to $5,000,000. The expenditures of the Fort Payne Coal & Iron company amounted to $2,000,000, all of which has been sold for $60,000, or for 3 cents on the dollar.

The result of this enterprise has been disappointing to both eastern people and to southerners, the one in losing their money and the other in the check that is given to eastern investment. Fort Payne was the first of a series of boom towns that came to the front in the south in 1889 and 1890, Middlesboro, Ky., and Harriman, Tenn., being other examples. All have gone the way Fort Payne went.

LEGAL LOVERS' VOWS.

An English Paper Proposes to Simplify Breach of Promise Suits.

The London Spectator, moved by the painful spectacle of the modern breach of promise case, proposes a novel expedient in order to overcome the difficulties which such suits present.

says: There would be one very simple method of lightening the task of the jury, which would also afford to young women and their guardians a means of ascertaining whether the lover had any serious intention of developing into a husband or not. Let no promise of marriage be held valid unless it is made in writing upon properly stamped paper. If the plaintiff could produce a formal promise of this kind there would be no need to go into all the history of a doubtful courtship or to consider any other factor in the assessment of damages than the respective incomes of the contracting parties.

Of course, it will be objected that such a proposition is injurious to all the romance of courtship and marriage. But where, we would ask, is the romance in nine out of ten breach of promise cases that find their way into the law courts? These cases are hardly ever brought except by people whose affections have not been deeply engaged in their acceptance of a suitor. For one young woman who now brings an action for breach of promise, at least nine are jilted and suffer in silence. The more their affections have been engaged the less can they bear to tell the pitiful tale of their disappointment, and witness the poor little romance of their life exposed to the ridicule and laughter of an unsympathetic world. If it once became an understood thing that the ardent lover should offer such proof of his good faith, then a girl would know well what to expect from a lover who withheld it. At any rate, parents or guardians of the lower middle class would not allow a young man to grow "too particular in his attentions"—as their phrase runs—unless he showed a disposition to furnish this guaranty. Then, if the promise were unfulfilled, even the most modest and sensitive maiden could proceed against her faithless lover without loss of pride or dignity.

THE VAMPIRE BAT PEST.

One of the Chief Drawbacks to Cattle-Raising in Central America.

There are some drawbacks to the Isthmian cattle business that would rather astonish the American cowboy were he to go there. The chief of these is the vampire bat, says a Sun correspondent writing from Panama. One reads stories of the vampire bat sucking the blood of human beings, and at least two books by naturalists of repute say that these bats do suck human blood. Vampire bats are found by the thousands in Veraguas and Chiriqui. I asked at every place for a person whose blood had been sucked by vampires, but could not find a soul. And yet people sleep out of doors without even a blanket to protect them — sleep bare-headed and bare-footed. The vampire had every chance to alight on the human big toe, as he is said to do, and, while soothing the foot with his fanning wings, to suck out the life blood. I could not find any such case, however, nor had that observant Englishman, C. Freedy, who lived twenty years in David, ever found any. But the vampire is the pest of the cattlemen. He is particularly fond of veal blood, but older stock and horses, colts, mules and burros all suffer. I did not catch a vampire at his work, though I saw hundreds of them, but the cattlemen all tell the same story. The vampire settles somewhere on the back of the beast in the pasture at night, and then, while slowly fanning its wings to and fro, cuts a circular piece of skin one-quarter of an inch thick in diameter. Through this hole he sucks the blood till satisfied. One wound would be of little consequence, nor would the loss of blood do much damage were that all, but half a dozen vampires may feast on one poor calf or on the back of a saddle horse in one night. The calf is badly weakened by the loss of blood, while a saddle horse so served is worthless until the wounds are entirely healed. But that is not the worst result of the bite. The region swarms with a pestiferous fly that soon after daylight finds the wound and lays eggs in it. Unless the wound is properly cleaned and dressed with a waxy salve within forty-eight hours after the vampire's attack the animal will be destroyed by the progeny of the fly. The percentage of calves thus killed is large, in spite of the watchfulness of the cow herders.

THE HOTTEST DESERT.

It Is the Cocapah and Is Too Sultry for Human Existence.

"It is not generally known that the hottest, most arid desert in the world is in the United States, but such is the fact," said a resident of San Diego, to a representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The Cocapah desert is small, but it is the most dangerous of any in the known world.

"Standing upon the mountain range to the east, looking across the sixty miles of plain to another mountain range on the west, with glimpses of two small lakes midway between, it does not appear that it requires any extraordinary feat of danger or endurance to cross the plain. And this has caused the loss of many lives. The sand of that desert is so hot that in a few miles the shoes will be literally burned off the traveler's feet, beasts will be overcome before half the distance is encompassed, and the adventurous traveler dies in agony, literally consumed with heat from without and thirst within.

"Many have been known to attempt the journey, and but few have been known to return. These have gone no further than the first lake, and, finding it salt water, have beaten a retreat. The nearest lake has been reached often enough to know that it ebbs and flows with the Gulf of California and the water is the same, hence it must be a part of that body, although separated from it by sixty or seventy miles of solid earth and a high range of mountains.

"This range was probably at one time an island and the Cocapah desert the bottom of the sea. I once started across the barren waste to investigate, but I had not gone ten miles before becoming completely exhausted, the soles of my feet were blistered with heat, my brain grew dizzy, I could get no air and the breath seemed to stop in my throat.

"I turned back just in time to save my life, and when I reached the forests of the mountain once more I was delirious for hours."

New Process with Fruit Juice.

The diffusion process of extracting juice from fruit is gaining ground. It has long been applied in France in the extraction of beet-root juice for sugar, and it is now used in making cider without a cider mill or a cider press. In crushing and pressing the apples the pure fruit juice is not obtained, for much albuminoid matter is extracted with it from the cells. In the new process, says the Baltimore American, the juice is washed out from sliced fruit with cold water. Warm water acts more quickly, but the result is not nearly so savory. The water passes from one compartment filled with fruit to another, and the process is so arranged that in each it meets fresher fruit than in the last; so that it leaves saturated with juice, or rather it and the juice change places, so that nearly pure juice issues from the machine. The results are said to be satisfactory in the highest degree.

BURTONIAN PARADOX.

Strange Views Regarding the Nature of Womankind.

A Philosopher Who Entertained the Belief That Women Were Fascinated by Blood, Cruelty and Anguish —Experiments on the Senses.

Woman is a paradox and the mother of paradoxes, says the Boston Journal. A careful study of the history of the world will convince any man of judicial mind that Bayle did not go too far—perhaps did not go far enough—when he observed, apropos of the treatment of Aridens and Eurydice by Olympias, "that if on one side women are generally more tender than men it is certain on the other that those who are fired with a spirit of cruelty and ambition go greater lengths than men in those two vices." Bayle did not go far enough. For if in a savage state the female warrior is most to be dreaded by a foe, and if the female has been and is first in scenes of bloody worship and torture, so in popular uprisings, as in the French revolution and in our day the commune, or in the history of nihilism, or in police courts where the question of maltreatment of children is brought before the public, it is woman that plays the most horrid part.

Philosophers of old argued concerning this paradox. They admitted the tenderness, they knew of the sanguinary and ferocious possibilities bound up with this tenderness. Some ascribed the cause to hysteria, as did Democritus, the physician. Others, as de la Mothe le Vayer, argued on each side and could not frame a final answer. It was reserved for an Englishman, who of all men had probably studied most thoroughly the manners and customs of humanity, barbarous and civilized—it was reserved for Sir Richard Burton to advance the theory that even the love of woman for nursing the sick at home and in hospital arose from the fascination exerted over her by blood and cruelty and the sight of bodily or mental anguish. According to this theory, Florence Nightingale, the amazon of Dahomey, the petroleuse, and Goncourt's Faustin studying the agony of Lord Annandale, stood on the same platform. A monstrous theory! But history unfortunately furnishes in support of it illustrations from the earliest records to the chapter as yet unfinished.

It is not at all improbable that a key to this paradox is supplied by the experiments of Profs. Nicholls and Browne, who try to demonstrate that the senses are less keen in woman than in man. They began with the sense of smell. They took odoriferous substances, such as garlic and prussic acid. These were diluted in a growing proportion, until in the last set there was one part of the test substance to 2,000,000 parts of water. Then forty-four men and thirty-eight women, young and healthy, were told to rearrange these bottles, which had been put in disorder, and by the sense of smell to arrange each set by itself—garlic with garlic, essence of cloves with cloves. The women failed. They could not distinguish the lemon beyond 100,000 parts, while the men told it at 250,000. The women could not trace prussic acid beyond the dilution of 20,000 parts of one; the men, or nearly all of them, distinguished it up to 100,000 parts.

It is argued that similar results must follow from the experiments on the perception of every other sense; that woman does not require, as the male, such keenness. And the conclusion is drawn that "Nicety of the senses on woman's part would be a grave disadvantage to the race. It is her lot to perform without repugnance, and even with pleasure, a thousand functions against which man would revolt." Here is a humane answer to the paradox of Burton.

But will women, if they first of all agree to the paradox, be content with the answer? Will they be willing to remember that there is here no talk considering intellectuality or morality? Will they admit that "The senses belong to the animal structure of humanity, and reasoning beings do not dispute that the male is the superior animal?" If they protest against this position, pray what other answer can they make to the Burtonian paradox?

Then He Was Famous.

The influence of American travelers in Europe is well known to be considerable, but a correspondent of the Boston Transcript records an instance as to which there must have been some exaggeration. A crippled old woman whom I met in Leamington often amused me by her original speeches. One day I spoke of Shakespeare, and remarked that I wanted very much to visit Stratford-on-Avon. "Law!" said the old woman, in a scornful tone; "who was he? On'y a plowboy, and he was never thought nothin' of till them Americans came over and took him up."

Its Name Condemns It.

A new competitor of the silkworm has been found on the Dalmatian coast, according to a report of the French consulate in Trieste. This is the bombyx lasiocampa otus. The moth of this is similar to that of the silkworm, but the cocoon is much larger and the silk finer and snow white. The worm feeds on the leaves of the evergreen quercus ilex. Experiments are being made with the intent of raising this newly-discovered worm for commercial purposes.

AN OCEAN COMBAT.

The Terrific Battle Between a Whale and Three Orcas.

Enemies Before Whom the Giant of the Ocean Flees in Terror—Their Singular Method of Attacking the Monster.

Hank Welsh, who has followed whaling for many years, was lucky enough to be one of a crew beyond the gulf of the Holy Cross last spring that came upon a large whale in distress, surrounded by three monster orcas, or billers, which had him winded and badly wounded. The story of the fight was told as follows by Welsh to the San Francisco Chronicle:

"We saw a big broadhead half a mile away to windward, and he kept a jumping so hard that we knew he was in trouble. When we got closer we saw some thrashers or billers afoul of him, and the water for an acre or two around was bloody. The orcas were pretty big ones and very vicious, especially one which was fully twenty feet long, and when the whale went down a few fathoms this old boy rushed down after him, and gave it to him hard. You see a whale can stay under about half an hour, and he can go down four or five hundred fathoms without minding the pressure, but he can't do a single submarine trick ahead of an orca. These orcas sometimes chase a whale so hard that when he hits the bottom he breaks his jawbone. Well, this old orca followed the whale so savagely that he did not stay down over five minutes at a time, and when he came up he was jumped on by the other two, which kept watch on him like two hungry wolves. When he saw the ferocious gang he seemed to lose heart, for they were too quick for him. I think he was just about worn out or down-hearted or something, for he anchored for a second. This gave the big orca a chance to slide up and catch him by the under lip and bite a piece out. The old fellow lashed and dived, but down went another orca after him.

"When the whale came up the orca had him by the lip, and the third one caught him by the tongue. Now, a whale's tongue is six feet long and weighs as much as a man. The way the orcas jerked it all out of him piece by piece and then ate off his lower lip in spite of all he could do beat all the fights under the sun. How that whale did suffer till we got up and let a dynamite bomb into him. When Bill Peters lanced him he seemed to enjoy it, for he turned over and died easily."

It seems to be agreed among all whalers that no fight ever seen equals the awful combats which these sea monsters wage against one another with unflagging ferocity. The orca is the only grampus or warm-blooded animal of the ocean that constantly preys upon warm-blooded creatures of his own kind, preferably the whale, the largest of his species. The orca's habits are predatory and his strength and ferocity are remarkable.

"The orcas often travel with swordfish," said Capt. Thompson, an old whaler, "and I have sometimes seen a whole school in combat with four or five orcas and a few swordfish. When the swordfish get under a whale and the orcas commence to tear his under lip and tongue, which are choice morsels for them, he seems to know his days are numbered. I don't know how long a whale can live after these savage creatures attack him, but our crews have found several carcasses of whales which had bled to death from the wounds thus inflicted by their enemies. I have also seen broken-backed orcas which had been struck by a whale's flukes."

Didn't Tangle Him.

The satisfaction that every one must feel at the triumph of the boy, about whom the Massachusetts Ploughman tells this anecdote, is due to the same feeling which prompts a big-hearted man to take the part of the "undermost dog."

Walter was the important witness, and one of the lawyers, after cross-questioning him severely, said:

"Your father has been talking to you, and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy, modestly, "father told me that the lawyers would try to tangle me, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth, I could tell the same thing every time."

The lawyer didn't try to tangle up that boy any more.

Doctor Bills in Russia.

The Russian government, in order to prevent the abuses caused by physicians' bills, has just published a regulation fixing the fees to be claimed by doctors. The cities are divided into three classes—those with more than fifty thousand inhabitants, those having from five thousand to fifty thousand and those of less than five thousand. The patients are also divided in three classes: The first including capitalists, proprietors, manufacturers, etc.; the second, members of the liberal professions, and the third the rest of the population. The fees are of three grades: Five rubles for the patients of the first class, three rubles for those of the second and thirty kopeks for people of the third class.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT MAY 12, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

A. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
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BOOK OF THE FAIR.—We are in receipt of Part Thirteen of Bancroft's "Book of the Fair," the grand illustrated history of the Chicago World's Fair. It contains many full page views of the buildings and grounds of the great exposition, and innumerable views of the exhibits of all Nations, mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing, and considerable space is devoted to the fisheries exhibit. It is in whole a very excellent and interesting number. Those who wish a full and complete history of the greatest Fair the world has witnessed should subscribe for this work. Published by the Bancroft Co., Chicago and San Francisco.

On Monday J. Rudolph, a San Francisco politician and friend of Chris. Buckley, entered the Chronicle office and asked for De Young, using very strong language. On being ordered away he drew a pistol and shot at Business Manager Elliott, but without serious results, the ball striking a silver dollar in his pocket. Rudolph was railroaded to jail. Had De Young been at the office he might have been shot. Rudolph claiming he owed him $17.

A Portuguese sheepman came to town from the foothills to-day. He was greatly disgusted. When he got in front of C. S. Payne's store he couldn't hold in any longer, but gave expression to his disgust as follows:

"No getta de price for de mutton sheep. No sella de wool; no getta de mon; God dama de Cleve, de son of a gun. De Cleve, he no letta the grass grow. G—!!!"—Madera Mercury.

R. K. Love, at Big Pine, has beaten the record this season in the strawberry line, he having harvested ripe luscious berries on the 16th of April. He is experimenting with tobacco this season, and should the season prove propitious will raise some wrapper samples.—Inyo Register.

On Sunday last at the shooting match between Co. B. of San Francisco, and Co. F. of Carson, the San Franciscans got away with Carson by 10 points.

The climate of Lodi is wonderful. About six months ago a young couple joined hearts and hands in this city. Recently they removed to Lodi, and now they are papa and mamma.—Stockton Record.

Large train loads of sheep are being sent from the San Joaquin Valley to grazing lands of the Central Pacific Company in Nevada.

A learned man of London tells us that in Latin the word editor means to eat. In this country it means to scratch around like blazes to get something to eat.—Ex.

San Diego wants a Normal School. Better give every town in the State one.—Dad's right!

The Mary Washington monument was unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va., on Thursday. The President and Cabinet were present.

Midwinter Fair rates have been reduced to 25 cents for Sundays and week-day evenings after 5 o'clock.

The Tidings says there is much building and permanent improvement under way at Yerington, in Mason Valley.

McDonald's saloon, at Independence, was burned on the morning of the 24.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO HIMSELF.

The most inhuman outrages, outrages which would disgrace the savage, man perpetrates upon his own system by swallowing drastic purgatives which convulse his stomach, agonize his intestines and weaken his system. Many people constantly do this under the impression that medicaments only which are violent in their action, and particularly cathartics, are of any avail. Irreparable injury to health is wrought under this mistaken idea. The laxative which most nearly approaches the beneficent action of nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is painless but thorough, and invigorates the intestinal canal instead of weakening and irritating it. The liver and the stomach share in the benign discipline instituted by this comprehensive medicine, whose healthful influence is felt throughout the system. Malarious, rheumatic, kidney and nervous complaints succumb to it.

NEW TO-DAY.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., May 10, 1894.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra,
English Literature.

Applicants for Diplomas of Graduation will omit from the studies of the Primary Grade Methods of Teaching and School Laws.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
my12-4d Superintendent of Schools.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention is called to meet on June 19th at Sacramento.—It is to consist of 846 delegates, apportioned as follows: One delegate for each county; one for each 150 votes cast for Hon. Thos. R. Bard, who received the highest vote for Republican Presidential Elector in '92, and one for each fraction thereof of 75 votes or over. The delegates must be elected at a primary election held in each county, and it is desired that separate delegates be elected for the State and District Conventions.

At each precinct at the primary election there must be a copy of the last Great Register. The election must be held from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. in counties which cast over 15,000 votes for Bard, and at least six hours in other counties. The text should be "I will pledge myself to vote for the nominees of the Republican Party at the next election." All primary elections must be held at least 10 days prior to the meeting of the State Convention. When delegates to District Conventions have not been elected, the County Committee may empower the State Delegates to act at said Conventions. A "free and untrammeled ballot and an honest count must be carried out and rigidly enforced at Primary Elections as well as at General Elections. Duplicate copies of the credentials of Delegates must be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Committee and sent to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at least three days prior to the meeting of the State Convention. Now Mono County is given 3 delegates, and we would have had four if some of the misguided Republicans of this county had not thrown away their votes on Weaver.

The Convention is to meet too soon to give sufficient time to call primary elections and go through the program properly to have elections ten days before the Convention and have the credentials in the hands of the Secretary three days before the Convention meets. In some counties it will take several days to get returns to the County Committees after the election. The 20th of July would have been early enough for the State Convention.

The Weather Sharps.

Foster says we are to have stormy weather from the 9th to the 13th, to-morrow, and that the next storm wave will cross the mountains at the close of the 15th, and that we will have much blustery weather this month. We are to have a warm wave on the 14th to be immediately followed by a cool one. Word & Works says we may look for a warm wave on the 11th, and that heavy rains may be looked for about the 11th, 12th, and 13th. The next storm period will be from the 21st to 25th, during which it will grow very warm, but cooler weather will prevail towards the close of the month.

Teachers' Certificates.

The County Superintendents of Schools have been holding their annual session in Sacramento this week. Miss Cornelia Richards, Mono's Superintendent, was one of the Committee on Recognition of Teachers' Certificates, which, we presume, means the recognition of all county certificates in every county in the State. If a teacher has a valid certificate from Sacramento or any other county in the State why should it not be recognized in other counties where the holder might wish to teach, without being subject to an examination? It is to be supposed that no certificate will be issued to an unworthy person, consequently the holder of a teacher's certificate should be entitled to teach in any county in the State.

H. F. Swasey's fast freight will hereafter run through from Wabuska to Lundy via Bodie, once a week.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1894, the Sheriff of Mono County, California, duly assigned to the undersigned, the duly elected and qualified Assignee of the estate of THOMAS WARD and ARCHIE McNABB, insolvent debtors, all of the property, both real and personal, of said insolvent debtors.

All persons having claims against said Insolvent debtors are required within 30 days from date of this publication, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, and verified by the oath of the creditor, to the undersigned at my place of business, to wit: the Sheriff's Office, at the Court House, at Bridgeport, Mono County, California. Dated May 5th, 1894.

M. P. HAYES,
Assignee of the Estate of Thomas Ward and Archie McNabb, Insolvent Debtors, &c.
WM. O. PARKER, Attorney for Assignee.

For Assemblyman.

(60th District.)
DR. T. A. KEABLES,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.
ap14-tc

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF ADALINE EGGLESTON, DECeased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of C. L. Hayes, Bridgeport, Mono county, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 5th day of April, 1894.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased.
[ap7-4w]

CAUTION.

MY WIFE, MAUDE B. DAY, HAVING LEFT my bed and board, without any cause what ever, and against my wishes and without my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY

Dated March 24th, 1894. mh24-3m

Life After Forty.

The best half of life is in front of the man of forty if he be anything of a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master, and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not see "men as trees walking," but sees everything clearly and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack, but advances with the calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination. To no man is the world so new and the future so fresh as to him who has spent the early part of his manhood in striving to understand the deeper problems of science and life, and who has made some headway toward comprehending them. To him the commonest things are rare and wonderful, both in themselves and as parts of a beautiful and intelligent whole. Such a thing as staleness in life and its duties he cannot understand. Knowledge is always opening out before him in wider expanses and more commanding heights. The pleasures of growing knowledge and increasing power makes every year of his life happier and more hopeful than the last.

Millions of Brain Pictures.

It is computed by leading physiologists that since one-third of a second suffices to produce an impression on the brain, a man who has lived to be one hundred years old must have collected upon the folds of his brain matter at least 9,467,280,000 impressions. Or, again take off one-third for sleep, and we still find not less than 6,311,520,000 indentations—memory's finger-marks—on and in the brain. This would give 3,155,760,000 separate waking impressions to the man who lives to be but fifty years old.

"THE bride's father gave her away, did he not?" "More than that. He threw in one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to boot."—Indianapolis Journal.

MEDICAL.

Mr. Larkin

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was confined to the house, almost unable to walk, on account of an ulcer on his left leg. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once there were signs of improvement. He was soon able to go to work again. My oldest son was stricken down with rheumatic fever. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

a short time he soon recovered his health. Attending others, I became all run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me much good." MRS. S. S. LARKIN, Chico, Butte County, California.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n44f BODIE, CALIFORNIA

LEGAL.

NOTICE
TO
LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,
ap7 Tax Collector.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.
NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
d29 of Mono County, Cal.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

LIBERAL RATES
MADE BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
FOR THE
CALIFORNIA
Midwinter International
EXPOSITION
AT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair,

MINIMUM RATE, $1 00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with $1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH fare, with $2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with $2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

$9 TO GENOA.
FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.
WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks.
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS.
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,
Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS
Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, etc.
And all Patent business conducted for
MODERATE FEES.
Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address
PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of prosecuting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. le12-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je11-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S
GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.
When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT
PENSIONS
Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.
PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my26-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 85 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.
[je10-tf]

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at
This Office

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 12, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday. Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Bridgeport—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Oscar Brown arrived home from Bishop on Saturday last.

C. E. Wederts and wife, and son, came in from Bishop on Monday.

H. A. Pitts, of Antelope, was in town on Monday.

Emery Kirkwood arrived home from the Fair on Monday.

Z. Pierce was up from Smith Valley the first of the week with a load of apples.

Felix Coblentz and son, and Mr. Harris, were here on Tuesday in the interest of San Francisco firms.

James Sinnamon, wife, and daughter Pearl, and Miss Ethel Beck; County Clerk J. D. Murphey and wife; W. O. Parker and wife, and Miss Gracie Benjamin; Thomas Coyle and wife, Miss Ella Donnel, Miss Addie Donnel, Miss Ella Hughes, District Attorney Hayes, Stewart Kirkwood, James Kirkwood, Chas. W. Sheridan and George Hughes, went to the Lundy party on Tuesday.

H. Mathey and Mr. Ober, of San Francisco, arrived here on Tuesday and departed for home yesterday.

Mrs. Sam. Fales and daughter, Mrs. J. G. Pimentel and son, drove down from the Hot Springs on Thursday, returning home yesterday noon.

THE TRAVERTINE ENTERPRISE.

We stated last week that County Treasurer Brown had succeeded in getting some San Francisco parties to take an interest in Lindsey's travertine quarry near Bridgeport, and we are glad that we can now say that H. Mathey and Mr. Ober, of San Francisco, arrived from that city on Tuesday to examine the property, and satisfy themselves as to its value, and extent of its deposit. They gave it a thorough examination and satisfied themselves that no exaggerated accounts had been given of this valuable find; in fact that it is better than they had been led to expect it to be. They brought samples of the French travertine used in the Mills building in San Francisco for comparison and found that the Bridgeport travertine excelled it in every particular—in beauty and compactness and solidity, and the French article is said to be superior to that found in Italy. They bonded the property for six months for a stipulated price, which will probably be paid long before the time expires. They are to work and open the quarry but will remove none of the travertine from the ground until they obtain a deed to the property.—Work will be commenced early in June. We congratulate Mr. Brown on his success, and our people on the prospect of the opening up of an enterprise that cannot but be a great benefit to our town and the county generally, as the sale of this property will enable Mr. Lindsey to work his marble quarry in Antelope Valley to a great advantage to himself and the interests of the people of that valley. Messrs Mathey and Ober left here yesterday for San Francisco very much elated over their prospects, as, when they get their deed to the property they will own the only travertine quarry discovered in the United States.

THE LUNDY PARTY.—The Bon Bon party at Lundy on Tuesday night was well attended and a very pleasant affair. It was favored with a good representation of Bridgeport's "Four Hundred," some ten or twelve couple having driven over to have a jolly time. The music was good, and the supper at Montrose's Hotel has been highly spoken of by all from here.

FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. R. A. Leale has just returned from San Francisco with a most beautiful lot of hats and bonnets.—She will be in Bridgeport on the 19th and 20th, Saturday and Sunday next, and kindly invites the ladies to call and see them.—They are the prettiest and most fashionable hats ever brought to Mono county.

MARRIAGE LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. Peck, owing to the absence from town of so many of our young people on last Wednesday, postponed his lecture on "Marriage" until next Wednesday evening, when he will undoubtedly have a large audience.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 7th, the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$15,418 66
Mono	4,165 10
Standard	41,321 77
Syndicate	1,000 35
Bulwer	1,009 27

TO TEACHERS.—Under "New To day" will be found the notice of the meeting of the Board of Education, for the examination of teachers, to be held on the 12th of June.

ICE CREAM.—Mrs. S. A. Hopkins will have her ice cream parlors open to-morrow.

THE Sunday School children are having their picnic to-day.

THE ASSEMBLY QUESTION.

EDITORS CHRONICLE-UNION: In discussing the Assembly question, as regards the nomination for the 60th District, it seems to me that the real issue has not yet been shown as it should be. It is neither a personal nor a geographical one, but purely political. The question of "whose turn" it is in a political nomination is not of paramount importance, neither as an act of justice or policy. It is not good politics; it is not good judgment; it is not good sense when applied to a political District, and is not recognized by political bodies or communities. If such were the case, then the selection of a President should be allowed each sovereign State in turn from Maine to California. Also the Governor should be chosen from each county in turn. State Senators, likewise, from each county in the Senatorial District. Is this ever done, or even mooted? Why then the Assembly? The rule, if a rule, is as good in one case as the other. It is not a good rule in any case. The idea from a political stand point is absurd. Political questions are generally, and should be always, decided by the voters in the section, or district, where the issue is to be made: And the minority if loyal in party fealty will always abide by such decision, instead of threatening to "make the party lose votes at the polls" if things are not done their way of thinking. That is a "rule or ruin" proposition. It is political "claptrap."

Circumstances, political considerations, incidentals of import to the District and party should have influence in controlling such events, but personal and geographical considerations, never!

The situation plainly, fairly and justly stated, is this: From which locality in the 60th District at the present time is it best for all the interests involved; is it best for the party to select a candidate? A large number of Republicans, both in Inyo and Mono, where the large majority of the votes are polled, say, "from Mono." The next to consider is "who is a desirable candidate for the party from Mono?" No one man in any County or District has a mortgage on this or any other nomination. It is within the province and privilege of any citizen to ask for the suffrages of his fellow citizens. That is AMERICAN politics. With the encouragement I have received, and am still receiving, and the support I am promised, I announced myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination, and am willing to abide by the decision of the majority of my fellow Republicans—nothing less. And there is no ingenious manipulation, nor political chicanery, that will drive me from the field. That sort of bullying will not do. The Republicans of Mono county have found out pretty well who and who not to trust as their advisers and leaders.

The gentleman from Alpine, Mr. Coleman, who aspires for the honor from that county, has an undoubted right to do so, and so far as I can learn of his record, it is honorable and creditable. I shall work fairly and honestly with all the means and strength I have to secure the nomination, and, if nominated, do all I can to be elected together with the balance of my ticket, the Republican. If however, after a fair and honest trial of strength, the decision of a majority of Republican voters in this District declare for some other man than myself, as a loyal party man I will support the nominee, whoever he may be, to the best of my ability and with all earnestness for the success of the party, and shall expect the same courtesy from him. Should I receive it. Personal considerations with HONEST, loyal Republicans should never be paramount to party fealty. Unfortunately, sometimes such is the case. I should be proud to receive the nomination, and, if I do, shall go in to win, and, when elected, endeavor to serve the whole people of this district with credit to myself and with honor to them. In closing I wish to assure the Bodie Miner that there will be no "corruption" nor "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," on this side of the house, but on the contrary will endeavor to expose them fully, wherever found burrowing.

T. A. KEABLES.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE weather has been boisterous the past few days, somewhat cloudy, but no rain, but plenty of wind. To-day opened quite cloudy.

They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch Street, Philadelphia, desires the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of Art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expenses of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is $1, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

The CHRONICLE-UNION is in receipt of several copies of the above pictures and they are truly "Gems of Art."

FOURTH OF JULY.

Our people must not lose sight of the fact that the "glorious Fourth" is fast approaching—only about six weeks off. It is time we were getting a "move on" looking to its proper celebration. It is but right that those who are selected as orator, reader, poet, etc., etc., should have ample time to prepare their orations, poems, etc. No man can acquit himself to his own satisfaction if he is given only a few days time in which to prepare a creditable oration, or write a poem, or prepare a recitation. To start the ball we invite our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, to meet at the Court House on next Monday evening at 8 o'clock to take action in the matter. We hope there will be a good attendance. There will be no celebration in Lundy, we understand, and the Lundyites will come to Bridgeport and join us in making the eagle scream.

THE FIFTY-SECOND.—The CHRONICLE-UNION flag was sent to the mast-head on Thursday, the 10th, in compliment to R. M. Folger and wife, of this paper, who celebrated on that day, the 52d anniversary of their marriage, at the residence of Mrs. Carrie Perkins, Mrs. Folger's sister, at Modesto, where the "young couple" are visiting. They go to Sacramento on the 18th, and will be "at home" in Bridgeport on the evening of Tuesday, the 22d, after an absence of six months.

FREIGHTING.—Russel arrived yesterday from Carson with freight for D. Hays & Bros.

On Saturday last Willie Butler arrived from Carson with his big team of 14 horses, with four big wagons, a buggy and 2 carts, making in all a lengthy train. He left considerable freight here for Joe. A. Brown, but was mostly loaded for Lundy. On Tuesday next A. F. Bryant's team, engineered by George Peeler, will be here with a big load for Bryant.

SET FREE.—Coon Hing, the Benton Chinaman who has been in jail a month on a charge of selling liquor to Indians, was yesterday discharged by Judge Virden when he was arraigned to plead, there having been no evidence before the Justice that would convict him before the Superior Court, and the commitment papers were faulty.

IMPROVING.—George H. Bump yesterday received a letter from Thos. Fales, now at the Hot Springs, Ark. He is recovering from the operation lately performed and is able to walk out and feels that he is steadily improving, all of which is pleasant news to his numerous friends.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the proper officers counted the money in the County treasury and found therein the correct amount—$11,043 25.

THE whole town has seemingly gone to the picnic.

The Wake Woke Him to Life

The particulars of an extraordinary case of trance, which was mistaken for death, are published by the Irish Times. Last week a young man, aged twenty-two, named Garrigan, living at Ballinacree, near Oldcastle, was believed to have died. He had been ailing for some time, and all the appearances of death were shown, so that no doubt of his decease was entertained. The usual wake preparatory to burial was begun, and a number of neighbors had arrived at the house to share the night watches. Suddenly signs of animation were observed in the apparently lifeless body. Five minutes later it was clear that the young man had been in a trance and was on the way to recovering his senses. The occurrence created a great sensation. Many of those present fled from the house and would not return. All were deeply moved and the scene for some time was one of intense excitement.

A House of Buttons.

Clapisson, the French musical celebrity, is building a chateau composed entirely of buttons. The walls, the ceilings, the doors, the exterior, the interior, are all ornamented with this novel element of architecture. Buttons of every description, from the very origin of their invention up to those of the present day, have been employed in the arabesques and ornamentation of the walls. Every country has been ransacked, and some curious specimens have been brought to light. Those dating from the lower Greek empire are of the most curious manufacture.

Queer Notion, But Good.

Those in search of novel luncheon dainties should try the peanut sandwich, which had its origin in Boston. Be sure the peanuts are freshly roasted. Chop fine and spread between slices of buttered bread cut very thin.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Queer Uses of Fans.

There are many curious uses of fans in Japan. The umpire at wrestling and fencing matches uses a heavy one, shaped like a huge butterfly, the handle being the body, and rendered imposing by heavy cords of silk. The various motions of the fan constitute a language which the wrestlers fully understand and appreciate. Formerly in the time of war the Japanese commander used a large fan, having a frame of iron covered with thick paper. In case of charge it could be shut, and a blow from its iron bones was no light affair. One notable variety of fan is made of waterproof paper, which can be dipped in water, and creates great coolness by evaporation, without wetting the clothes. The flat fan, made of rough paper, is often used as a grain winnow, to blow the charcoal fires and as a dustpan.

Royal Superstition.

The shah of Persia is extremely superstitious, and has a great respect for talismans. Among his many possessions in this line he always carries with him when he travels a circle of amber, which fell from Heaven in Mohammed's time, and which renders the wearer invulnerable; a casket of gold, which makes him invisible at will; and a star, which is potent to make conspirators instantly confess their crime.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

A TOWN SOLD FOR TAXES.

An Ex-Slave Buys the Former Capital of Alabama.

Once the Center of an Opulent Slave-Holding Aristocracy But Sold for the Price of an Ordinary Town Lot.

The irony of fate was never more strikingly exemplified than at Selma a few days since when the town site of Cahaba, once the capital of Alabama and the center of an opulent slave-holding aristocracy, was sold for taxes and bought in by Henry Freeman, an ex-slave, for five hundred and fifty dollars. On the property are a dozen or more houses, two or three brick stores being among the number, but these will be torn down.

Situated as it was at the confluence of the Cahaba and Alabama rivers, Cahaba was at one time one of the most important inland towns in the south. It is said to have been a most beautiful village. Surrounded by the beautiful and fertile plantations that lay along the banks of the stately Alabama, Cahaba was the home of the nobles of the state. Here they built their lovely dwellings in the architecture of the south of that day, with broad verandas, wide halls and a multitude of windows. Extensive grounds surrounded each. The choicest flowers bloomed in the gardens. Magnolias, oaks and stately cedars fringed the entrance to the grounds. Cape jasmine and myrtle grew into trees in the flower gardens. Hundreds of domestic fowls scratched and clucked and crew in the poultry yards. Blooded horses neighed and pranced in and about the stables. It was ideal living these good worthies had. Speaking of their manner of living a recent newspaper writer thus discourses:

"Some of the wealthier reared piles of brick after the fashion of the villas of old England, and few others yet, whose incomes were princely, dwelt in veritable palaces of stone and marble, in the midst of parks, with winding drives bordered by semi-tropical flowers, wet with the spray of flashing fountains. Here lived the proudest families in the state, famous in the history of that day, and some of whom are yet powerful in the affairs of the new era—the Morgans, the Craigs, the Pettuses, the Dawsons and others of greater or less celebrity. William L. Yancey's home was in Lowndes county, just across the river, and his was a familiar figure on the streets of the town."

Such was Cahaba when the confederacy was born at Montgomery, one hundred miles or so up the river. Cahaba's men went to the front to fight and her women wept at home. The capital had been removed to Tuscaloosa shortly before. In its place a tall, grim stockade was erected, it being the southernmost prison of the confederacy. The battle of Selma, a few miles away, was the nearest that actual war came, but nevertheless the war was a death blow to Cahaba. When the strife was over the merchants and business men restocked the empty shelves of their stores, a daily newspaper was issued and everything possible was done to restore the old town to this former importance, but Selma, her rival, had railroads and a river, too, and the trades people and their cotton floated on to that city. At last, by a popular vote, the county seat was transferred thither and a hegira soon followed. Many of the costly mansions were torn down and reconstructed in the successful city. Most of the balance were left tenantless. Year by year the population was diminished by death and removal until gradually the old town was deserted and finally obliterated from the face of the map by the auctioneer's hammer.

The dear, dead old town will, however, never be forgotten, and in that brier and weed grown cemetery there is dust that will ever remain sacred to every true Alabamian.

A RARE MANUSCRIPT.

Copy of the Pentateuch Believed to Be Eight Centuries Old.

Hebrew scholars in San Francisco are very much exercised over the authenticity of a rare document in the library of Adolph Sutro, the Comstock tunnel millionaire, says a recent dispatch to the Globe-Democrat. Sutro, when in Europe about eight years ago, bought largely Egyptian, Hebraic and Arabian documents and curios. These are now being overhauled by Rev. Dr. Solomon Roubin, an Orientalist who has lately arrived from Paris. In examining several antique scrolls, upon which the Pentateuch is written, Dr. Roubin accidentally stumbled upon one very dilapidated manuscript, moldy and very much impaired, that attracted his attention. He discovered that the method of its scripture, the arrangement of the columns and other details, differed materially from the usual methods which obtain in writing Hebrew scrolls.

Remembering that the great doctor, Maimonides, in his ritual codex had given variance from the regular ordinances governing the writing of scrolls, Dr. Roubin compared the discovered manuscript with the rabbi's codex and found that the document agreed in every particular with the rules laid down by the Egyptian sage. This makes the manuscript, if genuine, at least eight centuries old. It is made of tanned goatskin and is much damaged. Sutro, in order to confirm the opinions of his librarian, called a meeting of Hebrew scholars at the library and after discussion it was decided to photograph the manuscript and send copies to the leading archæologists of Europe. The worst that can be said against its genuineness is that it was bought at the auction sale of the effects of Shapira, the man who swindled the British museum and many other large libraries with spurious Hebrew and Greek manuscipts, but as fully half of Shapira's documents were genuine this may not have been manufactured.

CAST OFF FROM A WRECK.

Tailless Cats Which Founded a Community on the New Jersey Coast.

Long Beach, the narrow strip of sand seven miles from the mainland on which the village of Beach Haven, N. J., stands, contains the only tribe of tailless cats in the United States. These cats were not detailed, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They were born without tails. Early in this century a large English brig was wrecked on that part of the Jersey coast. She became a total wreck, but the sailors' lives were saved, and so were the lives of a lot of cats. These felines came from the Isle of Man and belonged to a curious breed found only on that island known as Manx cats. At first the animals were quite tame, and frequented the vicinity of the lighthouse, where they nightly held open-air concerts that were not harmonious enough to merit the appreciation of the lightkeepers, and ultimately resulted in their being driven away. The felines took to the woods and managed to subsist during the first winter on birds, thousands of which lived in the swamps. The cats increased rapidly in number, and in a few years small packs of them could be found almost anywhere in Barnegat's woods. Their outdoor life made them savage, and the breed seems to have increased in both size and courage, for eventually they became so fierce that they would stand and show fight toward anyone who invaded their homes. They are curious looking creatures. The front legs being shorter than their hind legs causes them to make big jumps as they go about, yet it is said they can easily outrun an ordinary dog. The cats make good fishers, and when fish are plentiful they go along the beach, and, as the breakers run up on the shore, carrying with them small butterfish, mullets and silver bait, they jump into the shallow water and with their sharp claws pin a fish to the sand and the outgoing wave leaves their prey exposed. Then, before another breaker can roll in, they catch the fish and take it up on the dry beach and devour it. At times dozens of these strange-looking cats can be seen on the beach making meals off the surf clams that are cast up by the tide. For the past twenty or thirty years Long Beach has been a famous summer resort. Many of the cats have been killed by tourists or frightened back into the swamps. Occasionally some humane visitor endeavors to tame one of the animals. It is hard work, but when the effort is successful there is no more domestic or affectionate pet than a Manx cat.

WHISKY TRULY SANCTIFIED.

A Flask Is Walled Up in a New Jersey Church.

The distinction of having a quart flask of whisky walled up in the structure belongs to the Sacred Heart church of this city, says a New Brunswick special to the New York Sun. Although the church has been built for over ten years, this was not generally known until recently. Ten years ago last October the corner stone of the church was laid, and the work of building the edifice was pushed as rapidly as possible, so that before the dawn of the new year the walls were up to the first story. The cold was intense at this time, and some of the masons employed on the building acquired the habit of depending upon stimulants to keep their blood in circulation. Consequently a large quart flask was brought into requisition, and frequent trips were made from time to time to a hotel to keep it filled with the enlivening fluid. The men had their whisky with great regularity until an incident occurred unexpectedly one day that upset their calculations for the time being.

The flask had just been replenished, and the men were making ready to enjoy it, when they were startled by the sudden appearance of Father Mulligan in company with several other ecclesiastics, who had come to make an inspection of the progress of the work. The man who had the flask happened to be quick-witted, or the secret would have been out. Without a moment's hesitation he quickly stowed the flask in between the inner and outer walls, while the other men went on with their work, consoling themselves with the thought of the good cheer that awaited them when the visitors departed. They reckoned in vain. Father Mulligan and his friends remained close to where the men were working for a long time. Although the wall was gradually inclosing the precious whisky bottle, the masons did not dare stop work for fear of exciting suspicions.

When the party finally took its departure, to their dismay the masons found that the flask was out of sight, and all efforts to get it were unavailing. They did not dare tear the wall down to get it, so the whisky remained in the wall, and the filling of cement sealed it securely.

The men who were engaged in erecting the building lived out of town, and the story of the flask was recalled several days ago, when one of the men, who was visiting this city, went to the church to attend service, and thus had the incident brought to his memory.

He Ruined the Business.

American temperance agitators would not enjoy themselves in Austria. A native of a small village, after a long cataleptic trance, a year ago, declared that he had been to Heaven and had been commissioned by the Almighty to return and teach the peasants the wickedness of drinking spirits. Soon the entire village took an oath of total abstinence. The district governor committed the man to the madhouse, where the doctors kept him for six months and then declared him sane. He resumed his agitation and in a short time seven villages had taken vows of abstinence. The result was that a number of liquor dealers to whom the government had granted licenses refused to keep their contracts. The district judge gave orders that the dangerous agitater be arrested if caught preaching abstinence.

HAD TO SLEEP IN A BARN.

Oklahoma Court Officers Occasionally Have Unpleasant Experiences.

The pathway of judicial officers in Oklahoma is not strewn with roses. Attorney Parker, of Oklahoma City, who was in Topeka recently, tells a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch a story of judicial life in that region that is anything but pleasant. The experience of a judicial party which started from Oklahoma City to hold court in the Pottawatomie country will serve to dispel any romantic notions which the people may entertain about the delightful luxury attending the judges and court officials in the territory. The judge, accompanied by a bailiff, a clerk and the court stenographer, Miss Ada Blank, and two prominent lawyers, left Oklahoma City, and after fifty-four miles of hard riding reached Tecumseh at 10:30 o'clock that night. The "hotel" had one vacant room and the only "annex" in that part of the country was the hayloft over a small barn. The room was turned over to the lady member of the party, with the assurance of the dignified court that the men had secured "comfortable quarters" in another building. With a placid smile that indicated that "he who hesitates is lost," the court led the men in single file to the stable and up the ladder to the haymow, where all retired with their boots on. At daylight next morning the "landlord," after feeding the horses below, attempted to locate his guests. Some of them had crawled so far under the hay that he had to assist them out by pitching away some of the hay. The court had covered his head with the cape of his overcoat, but his long growth of judicial whiskers was filled with hayseed. The bailiff had stuffed his mittens in his mouth to keep the cold air from a new pair of sore teeth, while one of the lawyers had to get beneath his underclothes to arrest the galloping progress of a badly demoralized beetle, which had crawled from the hay into his hair, thence down his back. Finally the party was all mustered at breakfast, at which the court resumed its usual dignity. Afterward the party resumed its journey to Chandler, the next county seat, a distance of forty-three miles.

JOCKO ON A BIG SPREE.

Brer' Monk Taken to Jail by Two Policemen After Wrecking a Saloon.

Two policemen conducting a drunken monkey to jail was one of the unusual sights seen the other day in Elmira, says the New York Sun. The monkey is a member of Dod Backer's circus, but has been occupying winter quarters as a side attraction at Elston's saloon on East Water street, and was left chained during the temporary absence of the proprietor. He managed, however, to free himself, and walked over behind the bar. He glanced in the big looking glass back of the row of colored bottles, and seeing another fellow of his own size, picked up a decanter and let it go with his right, and Mr. Elston's two hundred-dollar glass was a wreck. His opponent having been got rid of, the monkey proceeded to taste the various liquid refreshments on hand. He turned on the beer and took a long deep draught. Then he sampled the whisky, gin, wine and various kinds of bitters. It wasn't long until he was roaring drunk. Then he tackled the cigar case and demolished that, throwing the cigars about the room in handfuls. The monkey's screams and the noise of shattered glass attracted a crowd about the front of the saloon, but the door was locked and there was no way to get it. Finally two policemen came and boosted a bold young fellow through the transom. After a lively tussel he managed to get a rope around the drunken monkey, and he was hoisted through the window and escorted by the two policemen, one on each side, to jail and lodged in a cell. The next morning the prisoner was very sick and held his head between his paws. Although it was his second offense the recorder suspended sentence, and he was led back to the saloon and chained up. The next time he gets drunk the owner will send him to the Keeley cure at Binghamton.

HORSES, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Government Crop Report Indicates That Prices of Animals Have Declined.

The estimates of farm animals for January, 1894, indicate a decrease in the number of horses as compared with January, 1893, of a little less than eight-tenths of 1 per cent., an increase in mules of about nine-tenths of 1 per cent., an increase of milch cows of nearly four-tenths of 1 per cent. and of oxen and other cattle of a little less than 2 per cent. Sheep in the interval between these dates have suffered a numerical loss of nearly 5 per cent., and hogs have fallen off in numbers nearly 2 per cent. In prices horses have declined 2 1-9 per cent., mules 12 per cent., milch cows have remained almost stationary, but with increasing tendency, while oxen and other cattle have lost three-eighths per cent. There has been a decline in the price of horses throughout the country, excepting in the states of Rhode Island and Idaho. The range of prices is from $15.80 a head in New Mexico, to $95.43 in Rhode Island, the average being $47.33. The price of milch cows has advanced in some sections; but the decline in other parts of the country has no nearly offset the increase that the average for the country remains at about the figures of 1893. The decline in the price of sheep has been considerable in the last year, notwithstanding the decided decrease in numbers. Hogs have also fallen in price, but there is every appearance of rapid recovery. Aggregate numbers and values of farm animals are as follows: Number of horses, 16,081,139, value, $709,224,799; number of mules, 352,251, value, $146,232,811; number of milch cows, 16,487,400, value, $358,998,401; number of oxen and other cattle, 36,308,168, value, $536,769,747; number of sheep, 45,048,017, value, $891,186,110; number of swine, 45,208,498, value, $270,384,636.

MEDICAL.

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Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweany treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflamations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

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WIND AND ELECTRICITY.

The Wind Is Free and Windmills Are Plenty.

Serious attempts are now being made to utilize electrically another of the forces of nature—wind power. Thousands of windmills are now in use in the United States, says the New York Post, especially in rural districts and on country estates, but hitherto their usefulness has been restricted to pumping, drainage, irrigation, etc. Apparatus is now being introduced that it is hoped will be a valuable adjunct in windmill plants. It is stated that throughout this country an average rate of seven and three-quarter miles per hour, of the wind, can be depended on, and this being the case anyone with a windmill can have electric lighting by hitching on a small dynamo and a few storage batteries. An experimental plant at Jersey City comprises a windmill, which, with a diameter of eighteen feet and a speed of twenty miles an hour, is capable of delivering three horse power. The dynamo has a maximum capacity of thirty-five amperes at thirty-five volts, and is brought into play whenever an eight-hour breeze is blowing. It then charges the battery, while a special switch prevents the battery discharging, when the dynamo speed falls off. The dynamo occupies a floor space of only thirty inches square and is but fifteen inches high. The storage cells charged by it furnish current abundantly for twenty-four incandescent lamps. The opportunities for such outfits appear innumerable, if the apparatus prove efficient and trustworthy.

CHILD SLAVERY IN SICILY.

Shocking Condition of Affairs in the Sulphur Mines at Girgenti.

An investigation has been set on foot regarding the sulphur mines of Girgenti. The researches reveal a fearful state of things. Each miner working at the vein has as assistants or "carusi" one or two children, whose duty it is to carry the broken mineral to the surface. These children are bought from their parents for one hundred or one hundred and fifty francs; so long as that sum is not returned the child belongs to the miner, is his personal property—his slave, in fact.

Twelve hours a day these poor wretches labor, carrying upon their backs heavy loads to the surface. A little bread and some raw onions are all the food which these children, whose ages vary between eight and fifteen years, have to support life upon. At night they sleep upon the hard floor of a cave.

Their skin hangs in rags from their shoulders, their bodies are covered with sores, their backs bent, their limbs twisted, their foreheads wrinkled, and their eyes are sunken in their sockets. Death alone can set them free, and the barbarous treatment of their tyrants often accelerates this fatal issue. Many victims perish under the blows of their masters, and no one troubles himself in the least about it. The most terrible moral corruption reigns at the bottom of this hell, and the wretched "curuso" is the victim.

The first cast iron plow was made in 1797.

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